

JUNE





Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

MAY 30, 1863.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
JOHN GILL SHORTER,  
OF DABOUR.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS,  
HON. J. L. M. CURRY,  
OF TALLADEGA.

THE friends of S. A. WYATT, announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk of St. Clair county. Election first Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce Col. Wm. B. MARTIN, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun county in the next Legislature.

The friends of Col. G. C. ELLIS announce him as a candidate for Senator in the State Legislature at the approaching election.

The friends of Hon. THOMAS A. WALKER, announce his name as a candidate for Senator in the State Legislature from Calhoun County.

Numerous friends and acquaintances of E. T. READ, Esq., who know him to be intelligent, well informed and well qualified, and who have every confidence in his ability and integrity, would be highly gratified, if he would consent to the use of his name as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun county in the next Legislature.

We this week announce the name of the Hon. J. L. M. Curry, for re-election to the office of Representative in Congress from this district. It is not our purpose in this connection to enter into any eulogy of Mr. Curry. This has been repeatedly done by able hands at a distance, who were more interested than those of his immediate district in such a course required by his constituents, who know him so well, and whom he has so ably and faithfully served. But this we will say, that even if we were sure that we could get another of equal ability, we would have nothing to gain by exchanging Mr. Curry, with all the advantages of his past experience, his numerous acquaintances, high character and commanding influence. If there is a man in this State or the Southern Confederacy who deserves the honor of re-election without opposition, it is Mr. Curry; and we can but hope, that at a time like the present, unless we had more to gain and less to lose, the evils of an angry and exciting political contest may be avoided. But if there are others who think differently, be they many or few, this is not Lincolnism, but a free country, and they have a perfect right to nominate and vote for whom they please.

Arrest and Sentence of Vallandigham.—We dissent entirely from the opinion expressed by several papers, that this unjust and tyrannical act of the Lincoln military despotism will be a "tempest in a teapot." It has already proven a spark to the magazine, producing a meeting in New York of 25,000 and a convention of 75,000 in Indiana, at which speeches were made and letters read, containing bolder denunciations of the war party and Lincoln's tyrannical administration than Vallandigham ever indulged in; and this is but "the beginning of the end."

The papers of the war party say that these demonstrations are backed by an overwhelming party, which is doing it in its power to embarrass the war and bring it to an end. We can hardly hope that they can bring it to an end during the reckless and fanatical administration of Lincoln; but they will succeed no doubt in making it as unsuccessful in the future as it has been in the past.

Our thanks are due to Lieuts. F. H. Goodwin and J. M. Anderson, of the Powell Dragoons, for a file of Northern papers of late date; among the number the "Cincinnati State," of Lisbon, Ohio, "Chicago Tribune," "Louisville Journal," "Cincinnati Gazette," and "Nashville Union." These papers were found in the Federal mail recently captured by Capt. Reese's company, and are interesting and valuable to us, in so far as they display the spirit and temper of the war party, and develop the difficulties that begin to loom up in their path to conquest and plunder. Some of them are more violent in their denunciations of the Democrats (whom they call Copperheads, then of rebels. They say, and they ought to know, that the Democratic party of the North is in favor of peace, upon terms recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy. In fact some of these papers are filled with the controversy among themselves; and we hope they may not be mistaken in their estimates of the strength and power of the anti-war party there, and that the contest may continue and increase until the Lincoln, or thanks, party may have enough to do to quiet rebellion at home. It is certain at least that they are more disturbed at present by the Copperheads than rebels. Great be the number and long live the Copperheads, say we.

We see it stated that Gen. Morgan, after his late raid, proposed to exchange his Yankee prisoners for coffee, sugar, salt, &c. We cannot see why he has not as good a right to do this as the Yankees have to sell the negroes they steal, not capture in fair fight. But at the same time if Morgan sells those thieving Yankees for no more than their real value, and takes pay in these articles at black-market prices, he will not make much by the transaction.

We are much gratified in being able to state that our fellow citizen, Hon. Thomas A. Walker, in addition to his many liberal donations to military companies, &c. has recently purchased and had shipped to him, Mountain, one hundred bushels of corn, which he has turned over to our Commissioner of the Court, as a donation, to be distributed to the most needy of the soldiers' families.

Lieut. J. M. Anderson, of the Powell Dragoons, (now Gen. Wheeler's escort,) commanded by Capt. Wm. S. Reese, arrived in our place a few days ago, and will remain here, about twenty days, during which time he wishes to raise some recruits for his company. This fine company, under its gallant officers, has made considerable character since it went out, and is said to be one of the finest cavalry companies in service. Being a favorite with the superior officers, their wants are all well provided for. In our telegraphic news last week, an account is given of a brilliant feat performed by this company, in which fifty prisoners and a Federal mail of great value was captured. We do not know of any more favorable opportunity for those who may wish to enter the service, or volunteer and avoid conscription.

The Yankee papers now say they expect the South to be conquered by "General Starvation." Having got all their Generals whipped, we should expect them to look for help to some other source. But they seem to forget that "General Starvation" is as apt to invade the North as the South. However, if they are willing to abide this arbitrament, we are; because we know it would be the decision of a power "too wise to err, and too good to do wrong."

THE EXAMINATION.

The examination of the pupils of the Jacksonville Male Academy, which was to have taken place on Friday the 25th ult., was prevented by the incessant rain, which continued through most of the day. At night the young men and boys had an exhibition and delivered a number of speeches, dialogues, &c., to a large audience. The speeches were very fine and well delivered, reflecting credit on the young gentlemen and younger boys who delivered them. The only thing of which we heard any complaint was some confusion and disorder; and we think, making due allowance for the disorganizing influence of these war times, there is room for improvement in this respect.

The school was very full last session, and we doubt not will continue so, while under the control of Rev. R. J. C. Hall, its present competent and popular teacher.

Contrabands.—We have been requested by a correspondent to correct an error which occurred in our account of the young lady who piloted Gen. Forrest to a ford on Black Creek in his pursuit of the Yankee marauders. It was Miss Emma, instead of Miss Jane Sisson, though they are sisters, both equally devoted to the cause of Southern independence, and imbued with the same heroic spirit that actuated the women of the Revolution of '76.

We are also informed that at Huntsville, Gadsden, Rome and Atlanta, some money is being raised to procure and present Miss Emma in an appropriate manner to commemorate the important service she rendered. Any person in this place or vicinity who may be willing to contribute something for this purpose, can leave it at this office.

We suggest that at least a part of this present consist of a gold medal, representing on one side a lady riding behind a cavalry officer, pointing forward to the ford; and in the foreground some villainous looking Yankee thieves, peeping and shooting at them from behind trees. On the opposite side Forrest with his devoted band, triumphantly marching four times their number of Yankee prisoners into Rome.

The obituary notice of the gallant Capt. Joshua M. Thompson, has been received, and shall have a place in our text.

For Blue Stone and other essential Drugs, see advertisement of Dr. T. N. Anglin.

From the Richmond Whig  
Mr. Curry, of Alabama.

We have seen a private letter from this gentleman, written from his home, after arriving there from this city since the adjournment of Congress. The writer incidentally mentions the fact, that in that part of Alabama through which the Federal cavalry recently passed as they were making for Rome, Ga., the inhabitants, without regard to age or condition, sprang to arms, as one man, and aided in the capture of the insensate Vandals who had come to desecrate their land. This is quite suggestive, as showing how effective improvised organizations are for local defence. Mr. Curry, in this connection, pays a glowing tribute to the sturdy and determined patriotism of his constituents.

We will here take occasion to remark, that this patriotic people have an eminently worthy representative in Mr. Curry. He is a representative of whom any constituency might well be proud. In his character as legislator, he rises to the dignity of a statesman, and maintains the position with commanding ability. He scorns and detests the vulgar, grovelling arts of the demagogue; he despises the petty expedients of the mere time-serving politician. He is a ripe scholar—a man of extensive and varied learning—a polished gentleman—a pious, exemplary Christian. These qualities, rarely so happily combined in any one man, naturally give to Mr. Curry a large influence at the Confederate Capital, not only in the hall of Congress, but as a social gentleman. A gifted orator—not only brilliant, but solid—he never fails to command the undivided attention of the House he engages in debate. But he is not more distinguished in public discussion than he is indefatigable as a practical working man, in committees and elsewhere, in preparing and maturing business for presentation to the House.

For such reasons as these, it may be said that the people so handsomely complimented in the letter referred to above, have acted wisely in committing their interests in Congress to the charge of Mr. Curry.

The Announcement of Gov. Shorter for Re-election.

GAINESVILLE, April 30, 1863.

To his Excellency, Governor Shorter:

Sir—Many persons in this part of the State, who properly appreciate and admire your character as a man, and your ardent zeal, arduous labors and patriotic exertions for the good of the State, and of the whole Confederacy, think you justly deserve to be re-elected to the office of chief executive of the State, without opposition, and will take pleasure in supporting your re-election whether opposed or not. And they desire to be informed whether or not you will afford them an opportunity of thus supporting you.

With great respect and esteem,  
I am, yours very truly,  
T. REAVIS

MONTGOMERY, May 20, 1863.  
Hon. T. Reavis, Gainesville, Ala.:

Sir: Your kind letter conveys assurances, which are repeated in many other communications received from different sections of the State, and I am requested to advise whether I will continue to serve in the executive office for another term should I be re-elected to the position. Could I have foreseen the arduous and unceasing labors, the deep anxiety, the heavy and severe responsibility imposed by the office, I would have declined the suggestions of partial friends, who invited me to become a candidate at the last election. In view, however, of the hard experience gained, and my knowledge of the resources and complications of the State and Confederate Governments, and also in view of the provision in our State Constitution, which makes the executive eligible to an election for a second term, and the strong popular indications in favor of adhering to a rule which has seldom been varied, I have, upon reflection, concluded that I ought not to retire from the public service, voluntarily, at the present juncture of affairs.

You are therefore authorized to announce that if re-elected Governor of the State of Alabama, I will in the future, as I have done in the past, earnestly strive to discharge with fidelity the high duties which may be devolved upon me.

With sincere thanks for the generous confidence expressed in behalf of yourself and our friends I am,  
Yours most truly,  
JNO. GILL SHORTER.

The Panic and Flight of the Eleventh Corps.

With all their lying, the Yankees are not able to conceal the panic and flight of a portion of their army (the eleventh corps, formerly Seigle's,) in the battles about Fredericksburg. A correspondent of the New York Herald, who witnessed the stampede, writes:

"The flying Germans came dashing over the field in crowds, stampeding and running as only men do run when convinced that sure destruction is awaiting them. I must confess that I have no ability to do justice to the scene that followed. It was my lot to be in the centre of the field when the panic burst upon us. May I never be a witness to another such scene.—On one hand was a solid column of infantry retreating at double quick; on the other was a dense mass of being who were flying as fast as their legs could carry them, followed by the rebels pouring their murderous volleys in upon us, yelling and shouting to increase the confusion; hundreds of cavalry horses, left riderless at the first discharge from the rebels, dashing frantically about in all directions; scores of batteries flying from the field; battery wagons, ambulances, horses, men, cannons, caissons all jumbled together in one inextricable mass—and the murderous fire of the rebels still pouring in upon them! To add to the terror of the occasion there was but one means of escape from the field, and that through a little narrow creek or ravine washed out by Scott's creek. Towards this the confused mass plunged headlong. For a moment it seemed as though no power could avert the frightful calamity which threatened the entire army. On came the panic stricken crowd, terrified artillery riders spurring and lashing their horses to their utmost; ambulances upsetting and being dashed to pieces against trees and stumps; horses dashing over the field; men flying and crying with alarm—a perfect torrent of passion apparently uncontrollable. The men ran in all directions. They all seemed possessed of an instinctive idea of the shortest and most direct route from the point whence they started to the United States Mine Ford, and the majority of them did not stop until they reached the ford. Many of them, on reaching the river, dashed in and swam to the other side, and are supposed to be running yet.—The stampede was universal—the disgrace general."

M. Boutet, a French engineer residing at Brussels, has invented a machine which, it is said, will do away with the use of steam as a motive power. The machine is worked by hydraulic pressure, the principle being applicable alike to locomotives and stationary engines. Experiments just made with it at Brussels have been attended with complete success. Among the advantages of the new machinery may be mentioned its economy, the motive power being maintained without expense; its cleanliness, and its freedom from danger of explosion, there being no fire and no steam.

Latest News.



Mobile, May 28.

The special reporter of the Advertiser at Jackson telegraphs that the enemy have retired from the immediate front of our fortifications at Vicksburg, and is reported fortifying. It is generally believed that the want of water will force him to fall back to Big Black.

Wirt Adams had a spirited skirmish in Yazoo, killing and wounding some twenty.

Wilmington, May 29.

The steamer Banshee arrived yesterday. She reports the steamer Pet at Nassau on Saturday last.

Richmond, May 28.

In the State election to-day, Wickham was elected over Lyons for this Congressional District. Wm C. Rives was elected without opposition in Albemarle District.

Shelbyville, May 28.

Vallandigham has been received in our lines. He is now at a private house in this city, and intends going to Virginia in a day or two, but has not yet decided as to what point. His health is excellent, spirits not depressed and expression and movements full of animation and energy.

Shelbyville, May 28.

Vallandigham comes upon compulsion within the Confederate lines; and is received as a Citizen of the United States in exile, banished from his country for no offence except the love of constitutional liberty and the true principles of his government, outraged by the despotism of the Lincoln Administration, and being forcibly denied protection in the United States, he is obliged to seek it from the Confederate States.

Shelbyville, May 28.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 29th has been received.

The army intelligence is unimportant. The Indiana Democratic Convention met at Indianapolis, May 20th. Seventy-five thousand persons were present. Regiments of infantry and batteries of artillery encircled the place, permitting no person to enter the place without a special permit.—Voorhies, president of the meeting, made a speech—the boldest that has yet been heard.

Resolutions were adopted to the effect that all power is vested in the people, that the military power is strictly subordinate to the civil. The Constitution enacts that Congress can make no law to abridge the freedom of speech, the press or the right to assemble and discuss the acts of the public servants. The day has arrived when the public servants setting themselves above their employers, have two wars on their hands—one against the Rebels and the other against the Constitution, and those Northerners who uphold it will assist Vallandigham for the exercise of free discussion. Vallandigham's arrest has been received by the Indiana Democracy with just disapprobation as the first evidence of a movement to strike down, in his person, the sacred rights of citizens. The Indiana Democracy will stand firmly by Vallandigham in his defence of the sacred rights of Constitutional Liberty.

Jackson, May 30.

A squad of Federal cavalry dashed on Bolton Depot, twenty miles west of here this morning, burning the depot and about one thousand bales of cotton, besides committing other depredations.

Firing is heard in the direction of Vicksburg.

The news from below states that Port Hudson is invested.

The Chaplain of the 12th Louisiana regiment just over from Louisiana, states that Smith's forces, at Vermillion bridge had captured 900 wagons from Banks, consisting of all kinds of army stores.

[We are indebted to Major Matthews for the following private dispatch from Meridian.—Ed. Montgomery Advertiser.]

Meridian, May 27.

Major W. B. Matthews: News has been received here from Vicksburg up to Sunday evening. Fighting has taken place every day. On Saturday a tremendous assault was made by concentrating most of the enemy's cannon on one point. Our breast works were broken, and the enemy entered in considerable numbers. They were terribly repulsed, almost all being killed or taken prisoners. We captured their banners on one work. Our loss thus far is between two and three hundred. The enemy admits a loss of from fifteen to twenty thousand. E. M. DILLARD.

Richmond, May 30.

The Fredericksburg correspondent of

the Examiner says indications and intelligence from the enemy's camp favor the conclusion of Stafford being evacuated, but the destination of the army is in doubt.

The Examiner says editorially that it seems no longer in doubt that Hooker is making some important movement. A gentleman from Fredericksburg yesterday informs us that he saw upwards of 20,000 Yankees moving down in the direction of Port Royal.

The N. Y. Herald's Washington correspondent of the 28th says Lee's army is in motion. Trains are moving towards Culpeper, followed by heavy columns of troops. Lee has issued an address to the Rebel army foreshadowing a raid into Baltimore.

Shelbyville, June 1.

All quiet in front.

The Nashville Dispatch of the 25th, contains the following from Vicksburg, dated Saturday: Grant drove the Rebels to the last entrenchments. The Federal loss was severe—20,000. The army heretofore occupying Jackson had reinforced Grant.—On Saturday evening the enemy were throwing shells from their mortars. We had captured the batteries above and below Vicksburg. Jackson, June 1.

Grant demanded the surrender of Vicksburg on Thursday. He gave three days for compliance. General Pemberton wanted fifteen minutes, and would die in the trenches first. The Federal troops were demoralized, and refused to renew the attack. On Saturday the gunboats were firing hot shells. The Federal loss is from 25,000 to 30,000, including Gens. Kerr, Lay, Donan and other.

Port Hudson is invested.

Washington City, D. C. May 7, 1863.

Editor Alabama Reporter.—The following named members of Co. B, 5th Ala. Regt., were captured at Chancellorville, Va., May 3d, 1863:

Sergeant J. S. Shaw, Corporal T. F. McCreight, Privates John Bailey, J. H. Baker, wounded in arms, G. Baker, in spine, D. Jones in leg; T. Baker, G. W. Goldin, R. Ledbetter, A. Ledbetter, P. L. McCall, R. E. Swope, W. T. Vaughn.

Yours respectfully,  
P. L. McCALL.

Gen. Pemberton's Speech at Vicksburg.

After the enemy had been repulsed several times, he spoke to his troops substantially as follows:

"You have heard that I was incompetent and a traitor—that it was my intention to sell Vicksburg. Follow me, and you will see the cost at which I will sell Vicksburg! When the last pound of beef, bacon and flour, the last grain of corn, the last cow and hog, horse and dog shall be consumed, and the last man shall perish in the trenches, then, and only then, will I sell Vicksburg!"

We learn that at this heroic speech was received with unbounded applause and enthusiasm by the whole command. His veterans at Vicksburg will stand by him to the last.—Jackson Mississippi.

OBITUARY.

CAMP GREGG, near FREDERICKSBURG; May 11th, 1862.

Sacred to the memory of Corp'l. Joel H. Coley, of Arabaschoe, Ala., who was killed in the battle of Chancellorville, while pursuing the enemy after his regiment had charged and driven him from his strong position. He was a member of the Randolph Mountaineers, Co. D, 13th Ala. Regt.

The writer of this notice feels his utter inability to do justice to the memory of this generous and pious man. I have long and intimately associated with him from the seat around the camp fire to the stormy dangers of the battlefield, and have ever found him the same true gentleman, and unflinching advocate of justice and religion. The sick and helpless never sought of him a gentle word or helping hand in vain. For his friends and the needy, his generous soul could never do enough. He had no foes, was loved and respected by all who knew him in life, and mourned by all when dead. As a soldier, he was among the best—prompt, dutiful and brave. He died as he had lived, without reproach. I was with him in his last moments, and he bore his sufferings and met his fate with all the fortitude of a soldier and resignation of Christian.

He was a member of the Baptist Church at home, and belonged to a society which is kept up in our regiment, known as the Soldiers' Christian Association and is now no doubt a shining ornament in Heaven. "He sleeps his last battle." May the good press lightly on him, and may God bless and console his bereaved parents and friends.

M. W. K.

In the annals of death's doings it has become my painful duty to chronicle the untimely decease of Mr. James A. Thomas, of Talladega county, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. He died the 26th April, 1863. Truly death loves a shining mark, and not satisfied with the rich carnival of the battlefield, has entered the peaceful, happy home and stricken down one in the pride of manhood, around whom clustered fond hopes which have died, and bright anticipations which have perished. The subject of this notice was the idolized husband of a fond wife and the affectionate father of four lovely children. The tear of sympathy flows for

these stricken ones, alone in the annals of death's doings. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and his funeral services were held at the residence of his wife, on the 28th inst. He was a devoted husband and father, and his death is a great loss to his family.

The friends of Mr. Thomas, who were present at his funeral, were deeply affected by the scene, and his death is a great loss to the community.

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WHOLE NO. 1381

to 1500 acres in a tract, and varying in price from \$500 to \$4,500. Some valuable Iron Property, and Water Power, for sale.  
Gadsden Ala., Jan. 22, 1894.



## Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

June 13 1863.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**JOHN GILL SHORTER,**  
OF BARBOUR.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.  
**HON. J. I. M. CUNY,**  
OF TALLADEGA.

THE friends of S. A. WYATT, announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk of St. Clair County. Election first Monday in August next.

WE are authorized to announce Col. Wm. B. MARTIN, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

THE friends of Col. G. C. ELLIS announce him as a candidate for Senator in the State Legislature at the approaching election.

THE friends of Hon. THOMAS A. WALKER, announce his name as a candidate for Senator in the State Legislature from Calhoun County.

THE friends of E. T. READ, Esq., announce him as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County, in the next Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce the name of REV. F. M. TREADAWAY, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun County—Election first Monday in August next.

WE are authorized to announce H. GRAHAM, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County. Election first Monday in August next.

### One Hundred Thousand Federal Cavalry.

The Yankee telegraphic news curtly announced, a week or two since, that preparations were in progress to bring into the field in a short time one hundred thousand Yankee cavalry.

Notwithstanding all the lies of the Yankee tele-graph, we have no doubt that this statement is true. It is easy to perceive and comprehend the reason and purpose of this new movement on the part of the "Robber nation." They have been disgracefully defeated in all battles of their great armies—large numbers of their troops have gone and are going out of the service, and they find it will be difficult, if not impossible to fill their places by new levies. Besides this plunder robbery and devastation (which is the object of this cavalry) is more congenial to Yankee nature, and has proven more profitable than fair fighting.

It being beyond doubt conceded on all hands that this enormous cavalry force is intended to make destructive raids and forays through all parts of the South—the question naturally arises, is the South prepared for it? In Georgia, we are pleased to see that a large number of companies have been formed, and others are in progress of rapid formation; intended expressly to meet this anticipated exigency; and we hope the same course will be pursued in all the Southern States, and in every county.

But we do not believe, from what we have already witnessed, that companies for local defense can be organized and kept any length of time in a state of efficient preparation. When the danger appears far off they will become immersed in their daily labors and cares and become careless, scattered and disorganized. But every man who has a gun and horse, can keep in a state of readiness and preparation to rally to any designated point of danger, and this at least every Southern man who is able to bear arms ought to feel bound to do—ready to act with any local force or whatever assistance may be sent by the military authorities of the Government.

In case the Yankees send so large a cavalry force in the field, they will, no doubt, decrease their present army, and this will enable our Government to spare a considerable force to meet them; and if this force is promptly seconded and aided by local force everywhere, the Yankee cavalry raids will prove as complete a failure as all their military operation have done this far. But in the event that the Confederate military authorities should need and desire the aid of local forces, they ought to see to it that they are furnished with an addition of arms and ammunition. When our army was deficient in guns, and the Government could not procure them through the blockade, an appeal was made to the people, who with generous and enthusiastic confidence came forward and almost disarmed themselves to supply the need. Now the Government has plenty of arms and ammunition, and abundant facilities for manufacturing more. Should the necessity we have spoken of arise, a portion might and ought to be deposited in safe hands at every county seat, and the people, as proven heretofore, will be found every

ready to fly to the rescue, and aid the regular military organizations in repelling the ruthless and robbing. There is nothing an invading army so much dreads as the spontaneous uprising of an injured, outraged and indignant populace: because they do not expect from them the lenity accorded by military usage.

WE are happy to learn that Capt. R. G. EARL, has been ordered to the command of the 2d Reg. of Ala. Cavalry. He is an officer of ability and experience. If the officers of the Regt. will co-operate with him in maintaining harmony, we predict for the Regiment a brilliant career in future.

WE have been reliably informed that M. D. & H. L. Morris of St. Clair County, Ala. have sold and are still selling all their toll corn to the soldier's wives at \$1.00 per bushel, and have ever sold at higher prices—refusing to sell to those who were able to purchase it elsewhere at any price. Their mills grind 50 bushels daily—amounting to an average of six bushels each day, which they could sell at from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bushel. Is not this a demonstration of patriotism surpassed by none during this struggle?

THE Rev. S. G. JENKINS, will preach in the Baptist Church in this place on Sabbath next, designed principally for the students of the Sabbath Schools and Male and Female Academics.

### WALKER AND ELLIS.

Two more suitable gentlemen to represent us in the next Legislature cannot, we think, be selected in our county. There are two branches in the Legislature equally important and respectable. Cannot they arrange it so we may have the services of both instead of one, giving their many friends an opportunity to vote cheerfully for each instead of making a selection between them, or not voting at all.

If ever there was a time of harmony among the people of the South it is now, and that harmony ought to continue.

MANY VOTERS.

Since the announcement by the friends of the gentlemen named above, we have heard a number express similar feelings to those of "Many Voters," and we have been requested to suggest that it be arranged by the mutual friends who have announced them so as to avoid an exciting political contest. If the gentlemen named are willing to this, they can permit us to give that information to their mutual friends, and leave it to their discretion.

Mr. Editor of the Republican: In your last issue we read the invitation of friends and acquaintances to become a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature of the State of Alabama. We highly appreciate the flattering estimate of capacity and confidence reposed, but confess an humble distrust of our ability to meet such an expectation of the public mind. Our aspirations for place and station have undergone a proportionate decline with our knowledge of man. Yet we are inclined to make any useful sacrifice in this time of distress and peril for the best interests of the country, short of personal debasement or dishonor. To comply, however, with the implied terms of public usage—a drunken scramble for office, to join the annual bacchanalian passover, the ignominious destruction of our country's intelligence, morals and virtue—we never will; the price is too great—far too great. But knowing our best men are in the army at the present time; as there are no political issues to dispose of, we will leave the matter with our friends, and if at the ballot box the county of Calhoun says "go," we will obey their instructions with our best ability—if not, all right.

E. T. READ.

Walnut Spring, Ala. June 8th, '63.

### RAID INTO FLORENCE, ALA.

The Federal cavalry under Col. Corry, entered as we learn, Florence on last Thursday. The force was about 1,000 strong. The stores &c., were broken open and robbed. Martin, Weekley & Co's three large cotton factories were burned. They worked up about 4,000 bales of cotton per annum, and the loss is a heavy one to both the owners and the country. There was a skirmish in or near the town, one man was killed and a few wounded on our side. An old man named Bob White was killed at the factories. The enemy soon retired. Five prisoners left drunk in the town, were brought up here today.

We learn that the Federals, in large force, advanced up to Bear Creek on the Tusculum side—Roddy and his men opposed them there. In the meanwhile sent a portion of their cavalry over to the Florence side to burn the factories, while nearly all our forces were confronting them at Bear Creek. In this way they seem to have deceived our officers and accomplished their design to a partial extent—that of burning and destroying our factories machinery, &c. A deserter from the Yankees at Florence

states their force to have been 2,000, with 8 mounted howitzers—That they crossed the river near Pittsburg Landing, in gunboats, &c. There were five regiments, among them the 7th Kansas, 10th Missouri, and 9th Illinois. *Huntsville Advocate.*

## Latest News.

### THE FIGHT AT PORT HUDSON.

#### GLORIOUS VICTORY.

Three Thousand Yankees Killed.

#### COMPLETE ROUT.

GENS SHERMAN, NEAL, DORN, CHAPMAN AND NICKERSON KILLED.

#### NEGRO TROOPS PUT IN FRONT.

[Special to the Jackson Mississippi.]

MOBILE, June 1.

Three hundred and fifty Confederate prisoners who arrived yesterday from New Orleans confirm the news of our victory at Port Hudson.

The following extract is from a private letter to a gentleman of this city, who is known to be one of our best and truest men, and says he has unhesitating confidence in the letter, which is from his personal friend:

"Refugees are arriving in large numbers from New Orleans.

All quiet here.

A tremendous fight at Port Hudson took place on the 27th. The Yankees were driven back with a loss of three thousand killed and wounded. Gen. Sherman before the Democratic Association, by Senator Wall of N. J. he declares himself in favor of a cessation of hostilities on three alternatives—subjugation, annihilation, or separation. He prefers the latter a thousand times.

Shelbyville, June 6.

All quiet in front.

The Nashville Union of the 5th has a dispatch from Murfreesboro, 4th inst, which says a body of Rebel cavalry had attacked and drove in the pickets of the division under Jeff. C. Davis. The Federals immediately rallied under arms when the Rebels retired. At present there are no further particulars.

The Union also has information that heavy cannoning was heard in the direction of Franklin on the 4th, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the evening.

The Chicago Times of the 4th inst. says that the President has revoked Burnside's order prohibiting the publication of the Times.

A dispatch from New York, 4th inst, says that a Federal gunboat had destroyed Franklin, La., in consequence of being fired upon by guerrillas.

MOBILE, June 4.

Refugees at Pascagoula report another brilliant victory at Port Hudson. Banks is said to have lost an arm. The corn crop of Alabama and West Georgia is in a most flourishing condition, and promises a most abundant yield. The late rains have been very beneficial.

Richmond, June 7.

Letters from Hamilton's Crossing states that a brigade of Yankees, with six pieces of cannon has crossed the Rappahannock near Fredericksburg and taken a position in the vicinity of the Bernard house. The movement is believed to be a feint.

Three transports and one gunboat went up the Mattaponi river on Friday. Heavy firing was heard in that direction. The cause is not ascertained.

The Yankees burned several mills and houses in King Williams county. It is reported also that they have carried off a number of negroes.

Richmond, June 7.

At a Vallandigham meeting in Newark N. J. resolutions were adopted declaring it the duty of the people to demand of the administration at once, and forever to desist from such deeds of despotism and crime; that there is reason to fear that if the time should arrive when the rulers shall madly attempt to deprive the people of the ballot box, it would be then plain right and duty to withdraw their consent from such a government. [Loud cheers.]

A letter was read from Gen. Porter in favor of free speech, and that his means and blood would not fail to be used to fight for it.

A letter was also received from Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, in favor of peace.

In a public speech delivered in Philadelphia before the Democratic Association, by Senator Wall of N. J. he declares himself in favor of a cessation of hostilities on three alternatives—subjugation, annihilation, or separation. He prefers the latter a thousand times.

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### FROM VIRGINIA.

Richmond, June 8.

The Yankees who crossed the Rappahannock advanced on Saturday to take possession of Hamilton's Crossing, supposing that our forces had removed from that vicinity. When they approached within a mile and a half of the railroad two of our brigades made a dash at them. The Yankees, without firing a gun, fled to their intrenchments at Deep Run. During the remainder of the day the enemy kept quiet behind their entrenchments.

The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Dispatch says Yankee skirmishers advanced across the river yesterday afternoon, but were promptly driven back when their artillery opened with an ineffectual fire of about an hour. The Yankees were crossing and recrossing on pontoon bridges during the day.

Deserters say that 20,000 men had left Stafford. The rest of Hooker's army had moved away.

The enemy here dug rifle pits from Deep Run to the lower Bernard House, but have made no demonstration on our right, and it is believed they will leave to-night.

### FROM TENNESSEE.

Shelbyville, May 28.

All quiet in front.

The Nashville Union of the 6th states that a Rebel force of 20,000 attacked Franklin yesterday, fighting all day. The result is unknown.

### FROM VICKSBURG.

[Special to the Mobile Tribune.]

FIRST DISPATCH.

JACKSON, June 6.

I learn that a courier who is just in from Vicksburg reports that affairs in that place are in so good a condition that there is no need for Johnston to come immediately to its relief. All is quiet there. Believe nothing by passers, in the way of rumors, &c. I shall keep posted.

SECOND DISPATCH.

JACKSON, June 6.

A gentleman who has been a prisoner—captured by the enemy near Vicksburg and made his escape, arrived here this morning. He reports that the Yankees acknowledge that in their first assault they lost fifteen thousand. One of their surgeons told him that he could walk off the dead for ten acres with the blood over his shoe tops.

The assault was made here yesterday with a forlorn hope. The loss of the enemy was very great.

He also says that the enemy is disposed to give up the capture as a hopeless job.—They are short of provisions also, having themselves burned or otherwise destroyed everything they could lay their hands on.

A secret just in from Vicksburg, reports that all is working well. The men, somewhat wearied are lying in the trenches exposed to the sun, but in good spirits. He was hailed on his arrival with cheers for Joe Johnston, and they say he will make all right.

Grant is slowly advancing by building parallels, which are 400 yards from our outer works. There is plenty of ammunition and provisions. Our tire loss not over 600.

MOBILE, June 9.—Kirby Smith, instead of being at Port Hudson, has taken Milliken's Bend, with 10,000 men, and has cut off Grant's supplies.

It is reported that Jackson's cavalry have cut their way through to Vicksburg. Heavy firing is heard from the direction of Vicksburg.

MOBILE, June 9.

A private dispatch from Jackson, 8th inst, says Vicksburg is all right. Kirby Smith is in possession of Milliken's Bend. An officer captured by Grant's pickets, who subsequently escaped and arrived here this morning, reports the Yankee army much depressed by the knowledge of a massing of a heavy force in their rear and certain death in front. Their officers say certain defeat or annihilation awaits them.

MARRIED: Thursday evening 4th inst., at Eastaboga, by the Rev. R. G. RAGAN, Mr. R. Hughes, of Calhoun County, to Miss H. C. WALKER, of Talladega County.

May God bless their marriage give them in this land of love they live; And when from earth they retire, In Heaven may they meet as my desire.

### OBITUARY.

IN MEMORY OF CAPT. JOSHUA M. THOMASON.

Oh how many noble and patriotic young men, since the invasion of our happy homes by Northern vandalism, have passed away from us never to return? How many, the cherished hopes of aged and afflicted parents, have gone from us with buoyant hope to repel, on bloody fields in mortal combat, the sacrilegious invader or fill an early grave away from friends and the tender care of a mother's love or a father's ministrations, "sleep the sleep that knows no waking?"

Few have passed away more loved and honored by his parents and friends than Capt. JOSHUA M. THOMASON, of the 8th Battalion, Ala. Vols., who died of that terrible disease, the small pox, in the hospital at Richmond, Va., on Friday the 20th day of February, 1863.

He was greatly beloved by his company and by his battalion; as was evidenced by the fact that he was elected Captain of his company, and then Major of the Battalion, by a very large majority: only twenty-seven votes being cast against him for Major.

He was in the twenty-second year of his age when he died; having been born in Springville, St. Clair County, Ala., on the 19th day of April, 1841.

When this worthy boy broke out he was absent in the Military College at Lagrange, Ala., but at the first call for volunteers he hastened home and joined the first company raised in St. Clair County, in the summer of 1861, but feeling that he was not well qualified to fill the military positions to which he aspired as he wished to be, at the earnest solicitation of Col. Caldwell, (then Capt. of the company), Capt. Hayden and his father he returned to his studies in the Military College at Lagrange, where he remained until he had prepared himself for more usefulness in the active service of his country, and then returned and first drilled a company under the command of Capt. Brewster, with whom he went to Newbern in Green County, Ala. and then came again to his native county, raised another company, was elected Captain, and formed a part of Col. Blount's Battalion, with which he participated in the battle of Shiloh, in time to witness that great struggle, but in which he was not allowed to participate.

Soon after that fight, and before the army fell back to Tupelo, his Battalion was disbanded against his wishes, and, as he believed, in defiance of the rights and wishes of the officers and men of that Battalion.

With an energy which few of his age would have felt or shown, he determined upon its restoration, and for this purpose twice visited Richmond and was there on this business when he was attacked with the terrible disease, which terminated so suddenly his brilliant career and separated him from us forever in this life.

He lived to see his cherished wishes as to the re-organization of the Battalion as to obtain a presumptive order for that purpose. But before it was fully carried out his gentle, but brave spirit had passed into another mode of being.

The Battalion was re-organized, and he was first elected Captain of his old company, and then, on the same day, he was elected Major of the Battalion and in the evening of the same day the sad news of his death reached his late companions in arms. So often pass away our brightest hopes in this life.

When his Battalion was disbanded, he was thrown into the 18th Regt. Ala. Vols. and given the command of a company in that Regt. In that capacity he marched on foot in the difficult and dangerous retreat from Corinth to Tupelo, protecting the rear of the army, during which retreat he commanded three companies.

panies under the command of Gen. Sherman, and during the retreat he was severely wounded, and his wounds were so bad that he was unable to move.

His faithful and devoted friends, who followed him to the end of his journey, were deeply grieved by his death, and his remains were buried in the National Cemetery at Washington, D. C.

His death was a great loss to the country, and his memory will be long and proudly remembered by all who knew him.

He was a brave and noble man, and his death was a great loss to the country, and his memory will be long and proudly remembered by all who knew him.

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Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

June 20, 1863.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
JOHN GILL SHORTER,  
OF HARBOUR.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS,  
HON. J. M. GIBNEY,  
OF TALLADEGA.

THE FRIENDS OF S. A. WEAVER, announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk of St. Clair county. Election first Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce that W. B. MARTIN, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun county in the next Legislature.

THE FRIENDS OF COL. S. C. ELLIOTT announce him as a candidate for Senator in the State Legislature at the approaching election.

THE FRIENDS OF THOMAS A. WALKER, announce him as a candidate for Senator in the State Legislature from Calhoun County.

The friends of E. T. READ, Esq., announce him as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun county, in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce the name of REV. T. M. TERRELL, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun County. Election first Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce H. GRAHAM, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County. Election first Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce T. M. GOODE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Assessor of St. Clair County.

We are authorized to announce R. B. KYLE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Assessor from Cherokee County. Election first Monday in August.

The friends of Rev. J. G. BRYANT, announce him as a candidate for Representative at the ensuing election.

Mr. J. F. GIBNEY, the friends of Jacob W. WILKINSON wish to announce him as a candidate to represent the people of Calhoun county, in the next General Assembly.

Hon. J. M. GIBNEY will speak in Jacksonville, Thursday 9th of July, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. J. M. GIBNEY, at 114 N. E. corner of 1st and 2nd streets.

WE ARE STILL unable to relieve the great anxiety and suspense which has existed for some weeks relative to the fate of this important stronghold of the South.

The Yankees have no doubt been heavily reinforced and are using their utmost exertions to ensure a victory so essential to their future success; and their correspondents and papers confidently predict the downfall and capture of the place.

On the other hand Gen. Johnston appears to be constantly missing a large force, and collecting all the materials necessary for a sure and certain victory in the end. Port Hudson still holds out, and Gen. Kirby Smith has cut off Grant's supplies from above, at Milliken's Bend. Thus the besiegers are in turn besieged. All the accounts from official reports, letters and passengers, represent the prospects of the success of the Confederates as most encouraging, and express the opinion that the Yankee army will very soon be captured or compelled to raise the siege.

In every assault thus far, the Yankees have met with a most decisive and bloody repulse, with a loss in all, variously estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000. Ah, yes, they are getting their Mississippi fairs many of them less than six feet by four, large enough for a dead Yankee, but not sufficient to satisfy the cupidity and avarice of a live specimen of the mercenary robber race.

President Davis' prediction, uttered in his farewell address to the Senate, it would seem is about to be fulfilled. He then and there told them, in the most solemn and emphatic manner, that if they made war, and attempted to conquer the South, that heaps of slaughtered dead and some small mounds of earth only, would be left to perpetuate the memory of their folly and crime, and mark the spot where fell the ruthless and cruel invaders.

YANKEE INCONSISTENCY.

The Yankees have, from the announcement of the war, exhibited an unswerving inconsistency, beyond all thought or possible conjecture. For instance, when the Southern army went over into Maryland, (though scrupulously respecting private property), a huge host was set up by the Yankees that a *non-resistance* State had been invaded, and an invocation to arms, that no vestige might be left of the foul and insolent invaders. What worse crime was it for the sovereign State of Virginia to invade Pennsylvania or Maryland, than these sovereign States to invade Virginia, except that they being first, were deeper in the guilt.

Again—touch the right of free speech or the sacred person of a Yankee (as in the case of Vandalia), and you set the whole of Yankeeodom in a blaze. But every Southern State may overrun and devastate, and the rights of every Southern citizen violated and trampled under foot, and it is all right. In fact, the greater the brute, as in the case of Butler, the greater the glorification of the Yankees.

The New Orleans Era, a Lincoln sheet of the 10th Nov. 1862, in a number of late date, that the Yankees have been defeated in the

South, and that a "free expression of opinion on any public issue will be tolerated and respected." In commenting on this latter cool piece of insolent hypocrisy, the Mobile Advertiser says:

"If this isn't the Devil quoting Scripture, we are at a loss for an illustration. These men have just called on ten thousand citizens of New Orleans, men, women and children, from their homes, and stolen the property they left behind, and for what crime? Was it for 'free speech?' Not at all; but for free thinking—for thinking and not keeping the tongue to themselves that they preferred the Confederate to the Yankee Government. 'Free speech' in a city where these gentlemen cannot meet in the street and talk about the weather, or the last novel or opera, without being rudely dispersed by an armed police!"

RETALIATION.

Some discussion is now going on in the papers as to the policy or propriety of adopting measures, severe measures or more of war, in retaliation for the increasingly "inhuman" conduct of the Yankees. We are of the opinion that this question will be settled by the "stern logic of events," and that if the Yankees do not desist from their fiendish acts and threatened purposes of destroying the crops, burning homes and all agricultural implements, that it will not require military officers or official proclamations to bring down upon them the so-rented vengeance of an outraged and indignant people. Nevertheless, it would be but right that the people should be assured of the protection of the government and army, to the utmost extent of power, in their effort for self defence and self preservation, and we don't not this assurance will be given at the proper time.

The Wheat Crop and Governmental Regulations.

Already, it seems, the Government has sent out large numbers of agents to enquire as much as possible of the present wheat crop. This we think, for several reasons, to be bad policy, and likely to result in evil both to the government and people. Should there be large quantities of wheat purchased by the Government, and collected in large amounts at various points, it is more than probable that much of it will mould and rot, before it is needed for use. Besides wherever collected in quantities it would be an object for capture and destruction by the enemy at any game they have heretofore been only too successful.

It is true the government must and should first provide for the armies in the field; and if their wants were pressing, large expenditures, at the risk of destruction and capture, would be justifiable, or it there was the slightest danger that it would be taken out of the country. But this is not the case. If the Yankees make their threatened raids all over the country, the wheat crop would certainly be much safer dispersed about in the hands of planters, than collected in large quantities in a few places. Good judges too, have calculated from correct data, that the product of every tenth bushel would very nearly supply the army. But even admitting it would not, the government going into the market in hot haste proposing the highest price, can have no other effect than to increase the price to an unnatural standard, both to itself and the large class of non-producers. Under the existing law, the government has the control of the surplus wheat crop, as well as corn, oats, peas, &c., whenever and in whatever quantities it may be needed; even if large quantities get into the hands of speculators, that portion can be taken by the government at prices fixed by its own commissioners.

Many other reasons might be given, which will naturally suggest themselves to those who will reflect on the subject.

Attention is invited to the notice of recruits wanted in Capt. White's, (formerly Draper's) company. This will be found an excellent opportunity to get into a company of established character the officers of which are well known in this community.

We have been shown by Daniel Hoke, Esq. some fine specimens of wheat heads 6 inches long, raised by Samuel Crook and R. A. Ingram.

Mr. GRANT: After consulting many veterans of Calhoun county, I find not only a willingness but an anxiety with all with whom I have conversed, that WILLIAM M. HANES, Esq., would consent that his name might be used as a candidate, for the Representative branch of the Legislature, at the next general election.

Extract of a letter to the Alabama Reporter, from the 5th Ala. Reg. dated Santee, Caroline Co., May 23d 1863.

After mentioning some of the incidents of the battles of Chancellorsville and Wilderness Church, and the death of Henry C. Estill, the writer says:

"Upon this same field fell another, whose place in our midst none other can fill. The leader of our company; and at the time he fell, the leader of the Regiment. Captain W. T. Renfro received his death wound just as the glad shout of victory rang from one end of our brigade to the other. The voices of his comrades, as they occupied the heights at Chancellorsville, seemed to rekindle the life the bullets of the enemy had so nearly extinguished; and though at that time too much exhausted to speak, the light which once, in the hour of victory, shone from the brow of Lawrence, seemed to animate his. He was pierced by four balls, two of which inflicted mortal wounds, yet he survived for five days; and though he suffered more than it seemed human nature could endure, he bore all with the same unflinching courage and fortitude, which marked his carriage in battle. In his death, his family has been robbed of its brightest, its youngest, its best beloved."

Talladega has lost a son whose gallantry sustained her well deserved title of the "Banner County of Alabama," and whose qualities have made the "Artillery the banner company of the county; and whose loss has been deplored by one of its best officers; and we have lost not only a Captain, but a friend and companion, whose name as long as one shall live in our hearts as long as one shall live to speak of the deeds of the bravest and the best. So long as the Southern Confederacy holds a place among the nations of the earth, so long will the sacrifices, and toils and chivalry of her sons belonging to our people; so long as this struggle shall be remembered, the battle of the "Wilderness" shall be recalled, with tender pride, by every member of the 5th Ala. Regt., and first among those to whom memory will point as worthiest among the heroic dead of that hard fought battle, will be Capt. Renfro—a son of whom Talladega—Alabama—our South—our company—our regiment—our army may well be proud."

The writer also mentions in glowing terms of valor the death, upon the same field, of Sergt. A. L. McCann and T. L. Hammond.

Latest News.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Richmond, June 9.

Advises from the Rappahannock state that the enemy still remain in an entrenched position at Deep Run, one mile below Fredericksburg, and is extending his fortifications.

Early in the afternoon the batteries opposite opened on our pickets, shelling them for a short period, without gaining.

A dispatch from Nashville, 8th inst., says the fight at Franklin on the 4th was against four brigades of Rebels, commanded by Forrest. Our forces held the Rebels at bay until reinforcements came up, who drove the Rebels beyond the town, taking fifty prisoners. Col. A. Faulkner was badly wounded.

Gen. S. Cooper: The enemy crossed the Rappahannock this morning, at 5 o'clock, at various points from below Kelly's, with a large force of cavalry accompanied by artillery. After a severe contest until 5 P. M., Gen. Stewart drove them across the river.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, June 10.

For the first time in ten days there has been no firing at Vicksburg. For six hours all eyes have been turned to Gen. Johnston, who is in front supervising the operations. Such is the secrecy of his plans, it is stated that they are unknown to his commanders. The next five days will determine the fate of Grant's army.

MOBILE, June 10.

A dispatch from the Tribune from Jackson, 9th inst., says Kirby Smith is undoubtedly at Milliken's Bend.

A private dispatch to the Tribune, from Magnolia, 8th inst., says we have whipped them at Vicksburg and Port Hudson. We have sunk three gunboats and captured the Essex.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Richmond, June 14.

Letters from Fredericksburg by this evening's train state that the Yankees had returned to Stafford, on the north side of the Rappahannock. Two trains crowded with troops were seen to leave the depot this morning. A considerable number of attempts on the other side have also disappeared. The enemy still remain on the river bank.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

CONFEDERATE ARMY AT WINCHESTER.

Richmond, June 16.

A dispatch to President Davis from Gen. Lee, June 15, says God has again crowned the valor of our troops with success. Early's division have stormed the enemy's entrenchments at Winchester, capturing their artillery, &c.

Memphis, June 17.—Further news confirms the report that Gen. Keadle captured Major's Battery at Milliken's Bend, on the 15th. Johnson also captured 2,000 near Berryville, going towards Millro.

FROM TENNESSEE.

SHREVEPORT, June 13.

All quiet in front.

Two Rebel officers, as spies disguised—Lieut. W. G. Peters and Capt. Lawrence Williams, alias Col. Lawrence Weston—were arrested on the night of the 8th by the Yankees. Rosecrans ordered a trial by drum-head court martial, and if guilty to be hung. Their execution followed immediately.

Kirby Smith's Texas troops under General Walker dashed upon the enemy's wagon trains opposite Vicksburg, on last Monday, and captured three hundred wagons, with their full complement of provisions, provisions, &c. Jackson Mississippi.

reach this, it was necessary to descend a slope for 250 yards, the surface of which was broken with deep gullies, and covered with fallen timber. Down this our men rushed in double quick, took a moment's rest at the bottom and then commenced the steep ascent beyond. The slope is covered with an abatis of heavy timber, through which is a high rail fence, then a ditch ten feet in depth, then a nearly perpendicular ascent some twelve feet in height, and then the Rebel parapet and side pit, protected by a strong stockade ten feet in height.

The ditches around the works were commanded by an enfilading fire from guns mounted on traverses, while to the right and left were works and buildings and other objects, behind which Rebel sharpshooters could find protection and pour a destructive fire upon an enemy, after as well as before they had gained the interior of their main works.

The 13th Infantry, 4th Virginia, 47th Ohio, 127th Illinois, 6th and 8th Missouri, and possibly one or two other regiments against the ditch. The conflict was short and decisive. In twenty minutes the brigades had ascended the hill and returned a minute or eight hundred men. The Rebels were driven down our gallant fellows with grape, canister and musketry; they were protected, we had nothing to shield us from the deadly storm.

The brigade under Gen. Thayer advanced and fell back after suffering a slight loss. Had McClelland advanced as was intended, the capture of Vicksburg would undoubtedly have taken place at the time of the first assault.

REBEL COURAGE.

Many of our wounded were left on the field until after dark, particularly those who were lying close to the Rebel works. About midnight the enemy called to our skirmishers not to fire upon them, as they were about to carry in some of our wounded. At the same time they built a fire upon the parapets of their works, stuck up a small white flag by it, and called to our men to come and carry off the wounded, as they would not be disturbed. This was done by the ambulance corps; guided by the fire, they went all over the ground covered by the fight, even in the ditches before the works, and before morning had secured every wounded man left upon the field.

ANOTHER ASSAULT AND REPULSE.

Wednesday and Thursday were given up to the artillery, and to getting our men ready for another attack, which took place at 4 P. M. on Friday.

It is needless to give particulars—it was in the main like the others, only on a larger scale, and it met with a repulse as decided as that of Tuesday. The usual characteristics of assaults prevailed in this—some gallant heroes went up the hill into the very ditches, others failed while half way up, others never started, but sought safety from the deadly storm behind logs and trees, many started and went forward bravely who never returned. Steele was repulsed, Blair repulsed, Ransom, Logan, McLehman, everybody—we gained nothing of ground, we lost in killed and wounded in less than half an hour twenty-five hundred men.

It was everywhere the same, down a broken hill under showers of grape, canister, fragments of shells and musket balls; up a long ascent covered with almost impenetrable abatis, broken into hollows, nearly inaccessible to a pedestrian in most peaceful times, and searched in every corner by the deadly messengers from the crest. Once upon there, a wide ditch the opposite side rising nearly perpendicularly twelve feet, then a high stockade, from whose double loop holes death was flashing forth unceasingly; upon heights beyond a fort mounted with guns, upon the right and left work with cannon pouring a murderous enfilading fire along the very ditch into which our ranks were crowding, vainly looking for some place in front of them accessible. It was in vain—they could not get over, if there was no enemy beyond, unless they should first fill up the ditch, batter down the stockade, or mount them with long ladders—and so the gallant men who had gained the direct line, regained the hill beyond, and the second assault ended.

Gen. Carr is reported mortally wounded. Col. Dilling is killed. Col. Stone, of Iowa, has an arm shot off. Lieut. Colonels, Captains and Lieutenants without number have gone down, killed or wounded, in this charge which Gen. Sherman pronounced more deadly than that which took Sebastopol.

THE BATTLE OF CHAMPION HILLS.

A Yankee correspondent, writing of a charge made by Gen. Hovey at the battle of Champion Hills, May 16th, says:

On went the storming party and in twenty minutes the gallant remnant of those who started were hurrying over the possession of all the guns, the crest the hill and total rout of the infantry. In this charge, the 24th Iowa—a regiment made up largely of clergymen, and hence known as the "preacher regiment"—was foremost in the charge, and nearly annihilated. No more gallant fighting has been done in the history of gallant efforts. Hovey, by this, has proved himself a hero of the first order.

GALLANTRY OF THE REBELS.

The Rebels who, on this occasion, were commanded by Gen. Pemberton in person, fought with the most reckless gallantry. They were mostly composed of Georgians, and were it not that their efforts were expended in a cause of treason, Georgia would have reason to remember with lasting pride the day upon which her sons fought and died at Champion Hills. One entire regi-

ment posted in support of a series of batteries on the crest, refused to retreat when Hovey came upon them, and were a man killed, wounded or captured. Five-sixths of the regiment were killed where they stood, refusing the logic of life at the expense of being taken prisoners.

Tanning Leather—New and Important Discovery.

We copy the following from a late number of the Macon Journal and Messenger:

I have discovered a new article and a new mode of tanning leather. I have made several experiments and find to my entire satisfaction that I can make good leather in half the time, and with less than half the expense commonly required in tanning with oak bark. The article I use is neither dog manure, nor sumac, but it is a vegetation that grows in great abundance all over the Confederacy, and contains the same tanning properties possessed by the oak bark, and the leather when tanned is in every respect like oak-tanned leather.

I have made application for letters patent for the Confederate States; but as the present crisis demands that every new invention of discovery should be made available as soon as possible, I have concluded to bring this before the public immediately, not waiting for an action on my papers at Richmond, because I am sure it will be of great service in a few weeks, or the discovery cannot be made available the present year.

I propose to give a reasonable opportunity to all who wish to make the experiment, and save very much of their time, and all the money that they would have to pay for oak bark, and try my system of tanning.

I will send a printed circular to any person who wishes to tan for his own use only, containing full directions how to tan by this new process, on the receipt of five dollars. And to tanners who tan hides on shares or make leather for sale, by their remitting to me ten dollars. And I will send my printed directions to the editor of any newspaper in the Confederacy who will copy this communication and send me a paper containing this article.

And every person who shall thus obtain one of my circulars will have with it a certificate, signed by me, authorizing them to use the discovery one year, without infringement of my patent. At the end of the year all who try it, will be able to judge undeniably of the value of the invention.

JAS. VAN VANCE, JR.,  
Macon Ga., P.O. Box No. 117.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We, the undersigned, have seen leather tanned by Mr. Van Vancenkirk, and with specimens before us, and the explanations he has given us of the article he uses, and the process of tanning it, we believe it to be a discovery of great value, to all of those who are interested in having leather well tanned in a short time with but little labor and expense.

O. A. Lock, ana, J. H. R. Washington,  
L. N. Whittle, Mix & Kirkland,  
J. C. Plant.

The Editor of the *Journal & Messenger* says:

"We have seen the leather after it had undergone the process for three months, and find it to be all appearance, good, pliable, and as good leather. As it is well endorsed by a sensible and practical gentleman who has examined it, we need not further speak of its qualities. Having been in need of the materials and process, we can say that they are within the reach of every one, and at very little labor or cost. The terms of Mr. Van are very moderate, and no one will regret the expense of a trial."

OBITUARY.

Mrs. CATHERINE T. McADAMS, consort of Dr. R. W. McAdams, died June 24, 1863, aged 60 years, leaving 24 days. She was an affectionate wife, a kind mother, and a pious member of the Baptist Church, with which she had been united for upwards of 37 years.

"She sleeps in Jesus' blessed sleep."  
From which none ever wake to weep.  
Securely shall her shining spirit rise,  
And wait the summons from on high."  
A. F. A.

DIED—June 26, 1863, at the Institute Hospital, Jackson, Miss., Sergt. Hugh McAdams, a member of Co. B, 36th Ala. Regt., of a wound received at the battle of Baker's Creek, near Vicksburg.

Sergt. McAdams was a member of the Co. for 14 months, was a kind and dutiful soldier, who won for him many friends.

Lt. JAMES A. FRISBY.

Lieut. MARION BROWN, of Co. E, 51st Reg. Ala. Vols., departed this life after a short illness of four days, of congestion of the brain, at the residence of Mrs. Russell, near Shelbyville, Tenn., on the 7th day of May, 1863, in the 32d year of his age.

The deceased was a resident of Sinclair county, Alabama, where he was reared up from his infancy, and where he lived a citizen up to the time of his enlistment under the banner of his country.

By his strict adherence to truth, and uprightness towards his fellow man, he formed those attachments which decorated his walk through life and won for him the admiration and lasting friendship of all who knew him.

This sad bereavement is felt by us all—it has removed from us a useful man, a kind and patriotic officer, and from his wife a devoted husband, and has cast a gloom over the hearts of those who have shared his confidence and enjoyed his friendship.

During the early part of his sickness he was often heard, by the writer, to call on his God to have mercy on his soul; and here let me say to his bereaved friends, father and wife, that my intimate connection with him in the army has prepared me to assure you that his actions have been such as should cause a feeling of pride to glow within their bosoms, and though your eyes cannot behold his manly form, nor your ears hear his manly voice, yet you have a blessed consolation left you in this thought that you may meet him in Heaven. In him the company has lost a brave and faithful officer, his country a good citizen whose pathway has been marked with deeds of kindness and charity.

No man, scarcely within our acquaintance, promised a longer life than did Lieut. B. But alas! he has been called away and when we meet him again it will be in the eternal world. In this death we are brought to see and acknowledge the power of the strong arm of Almighty God, and are taught

the importance of the duty which he has performed in death. He died for his country, and his death will be a blessing to his country.

THE FRIENDS OF THOMAS A. WALKER, announce him as a candidate for Senator in the State Legislature from Calhoun County.

THE FRIENDS OF COL. S. C. ELLIOTT announce him as a candidate for Senator in the State Legislature at the approaching election.

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# Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 27, NO. 24.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JUNE 27, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1383

## Jacksonville Republican

Published weekly, except on Sundays and holidays, at the office of the Jacksonville Republican, No. 100 North Second Street, Jacksonville, Ala.

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Postage paid at Jacksonville, Ala., June 15, 1863.

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## Executors Notice

THE undersigned, Executors of the will of the late T. H. BARNES, deceased, hereby give notice that they have been appointed by the Probate Court of St. Clair County, Ala., on the 11th day of June, 1863, to administer the estate of said deceased, and that they have taken the oath of office and qualification, and are now ready to receive and pay the debts of said estate, and to distribute the assets thereof to the persons entitled thereto.

Witness my hand and seal, this 11th day of June, 1863.

T. H. BARNES, Executor.

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## Election Notice

I will open and hold an Election at the different Election Precincts in Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 1st Monday in August next, for the purpose of electing a Governor of the State of Alabama, a member of the Confederate States Congress, for 4th Congressional District of said State of Alabama, a Senator, and three Representatives to the State Legislature, and a Tax Collector and Assessor for said county; and the following named persons are hereby appointed inspectors of said Elections for their respective Election Precincts, to-wit:

For No. 1, Court Ground—A. Skelton, Wiley Oliver and James K. Douglas.

For No. 2, Court Ground—Isaac M. Ford, Eli Bryant, and William Kennerly.

For No. 3, Court Ground—A. Skelton, Wiley Oliver and James K. Douglas.

For No. 4, Court Ground—Isaac M. Ford, Eli Bryant, and William Kennerly.

For No. 5, Court Ground—Isaac M. Ford, Eli Bryant, and William Kennerly.

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## NOTICE

STRAYED from the subscriber, a black and white cow, with a white spot on her face, and a white spot on her side, and a white spot on her hindquarters. She is about 4 years old, and is worth about \$50.00. Any person finding her, or taking her, or selling her, or doing any wrong to her, will be liable to the subscriber for the same. The subscriber will pay a reward of \$10.00 for the cow, and will also pay a reward of \$10.00 for the cow's owner.

Witness my hand and seal, this 11th day of June, 1863.

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## NOTICE

STRAYED from the subscriber, a black and white cow, with a white spot on her face, and a white spot on her side, and a white spot on her hindquarters. She is about 4 years old, and is worth about \$50.00. Any person finding her, or taking her, or selling her, or doing any wrong to her, will be liable to the subscriber for the same. The subscriber will pay a reward of \$10.00 for the cow, and will also pay a reward of \$10.00 for the cow's owner.

Witness my hand and seal, this 11th day of June, 1863.

T. H. BARNES, Executor.

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# Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

June 27, 1863.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**JOHN GILL SHORTER,**  
OF HARRISBURG.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS,  
**MR. J. L. CURRY,**  
OF TALLADEGA.

The Friends of Col. G. C. ELLIS announce him as a candidate for Senator in the State Legislature at the approaching election.

The Friends of Hon. THOMAS A. WALKER announce him as a candidate for Senator in the State Legislature at the approaching election.

We are authorized to announce Col. W. B. MARTIN as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun county in the next Legislature.

The Friends of E. T. READ, Esq., announce him as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun county in the next Legislature.

The Friends of Rev. J. G. BRYANT announce him as a candidate for Representative at the coming election.

Mr. J. P. GRANT, the friends of Jacob W. WHITESIDE who is a candidate for Representative in the next General Assembly, county in the next General Assembly.

The friends of CAPT. WM. M. HAMES announce him as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun county in the next Legislature. Election first Monday in August.

We are authorized to announce R. B. KYLE, Esq., as a candidate for the House from Calhoun county. Election first Monday in August.

The friends of S. A. WYATT, Esq., announce him as a candidate for election to the office of Circuit Clerk of St. Clair county. Election first Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce H. GRAHAM as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun county. Election first Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce P. M. GOODE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Assessor of St. Clair county.

Hon. J. L. M. CURRY will speak in Jacksonville on Thursday 5th of July. Ladies are invited to attend.

WAR WARNING.  
ALL Persons having claims in our office had better take warning, and come and take them out. "A word to the wise" these war times I suppose will be sufficient. June 25, 1863.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Peace Meetings in the North.  
There is still a tremendous upheaval of the masses at the North—large meetings and conventions continue to be held at which Lincoln's war policy is openly denounced and peace unreservedly advocated. The Union Democrats and conservatives have joined the unconditional peace party, and all advocate an immediate cessation of hostilities.

At a recent meeting in Newark, N. J., a file of Federal soldiers was sent to overawe the assembly, when they were notified by the sheriff of the county, that if they did not immediately withdraw, he would call out the militia. They prudently took his advice and retired.

The reader will find in to-day's paper some interesting extracts from the speech of Fernando Wood and the address of the peace Convention recently held in New York.

Glorious news from Virginia & Vicksburg—the Yankees invaded and terribly frightened, &c.

JACKSONVILLE PENAL ACADEMY.

The examination of the pupils of this institution took place on Friday last. The day was pleasant, and a large audience—constant attendance. The Academy was tastefully and beautifully decorated, with wreaths of flowers and evergreens, as female hands alone could accomplish; appropriate mottoes adorned the walls, ingeniously wrought with evergreens, but one of which we remember—"Valor secures Freedom: Education preserves it."

We regret that our limited space will not permit us to go into any satisfactory detail of the admirable manner in which all the classes answered the most intricate and abstruse questions, and sustained themselves throughout a most scrutinizing examination. It will be sufficient to say however, that the examination fully sustained the well earned reputation of the competent and accomplished teachers, Mrs. M. D. CALDWELL and Miss CHARIE WOODWARD.

At night, several hours were occupied in reading compositions, and rehearsing conversations and dialogues. The "Southern Bouquet," an original piece by the girls, representing the several Confederate States, with their offerings, was beautiful in conception and admirable in execution. The representation of the "Christian Graces," was also very beautiful; and the "Sewing Society" exceedingly amusing.

Editor Jacksonville Republican: Please announce through the columns of your paper, that the friends of M. H. CRUK, shank will cordially support him, if a candidate, to represent this District in the next Congress of the Confederate States, and much oblige a large number of VOTERS.

SALT, SALT, SALT.  
GADSDEN, ALA., June 10, 1863.  
MR. GRANT:

SIR—

I desire to call the attention of your readers in St. Clair, DeKalb, Calhoun and Talladega counties to the fact that after this date the price of salt will be increased to \$4 per bushel, and the expense of transportation and sale. This increase in price is owing to the fact that the contractors in Virginia, in consequence of the high prices of provisions, fuel and labor, refused to deliver any salt after the 1st of April for less than \$4 per bushel. The Governor, consulting the interest of the people, wisely agreed to pay the increased compensation, and has now the assurance of more rapid deliveries of salt. This increase in the cost of salt at the works will make it cost about \$17 per sack at Gadsden. I am still receiving orders by mail for salt—notwithstanding my notice in a former communication that I did not register in advance, and that parties must be represented in person, or by agent. The anxiety to secure salt is so great, were I to take money in advance it would be paid in such quantities that it would require two clerks to register names and two iron safes to hold the money. I give notice again, that I keep no register in advance and receive no money.

Respectfully,  
R. B. KYLE,  
Salt Agent.

Late, Important and Reliable Intelligence from the Trans-Mississippi Department, Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

We have, at last, direct and positive intelligence from beyond the Mississippi which clears up all the doubts, myths and rumors which have been vexing us for some weeks past. We gather our information from an intelligent gentleman, just from the headquarters of General Kirby Smith, who has official relations with that army and who crossed the Mississippi at Natchez last Friday. The first important fact we learn is that General Smith is fully posted as to the situation at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and is directing the forces of his department with a view to second Gen. Johnston on this side of the river in the work of raising the siege of those two cities. Gen. Smith's headquarters were at Shreveport, from which point he has easy water communication with the Mississippi, to a point near Vicksburg, by Red, Black and Tensas rivers. His troops are already at the posts, selected for them in carrying out Gen. Smith's great plan, which is to cut off Gen. Grant's supplies. To this end Gen. Walker's division, of Gen. Dick Taylor's army, was already at Young's Point with 7,000 men, and the artillery necessary to command the river as to transports and other wooden vessels. Three thousand men, under Brig. Gen. Green, were on the Peninsula opposite to Port Hudson, and in a position with the aid of Gen. Gardner's batteries to completely close the river to the enemy's boats.

Marauding, of Gen. Price's army, was near Helena, and Gen. Price, with 17,000 men, was on the March for that point, his object being the same, to command the river, and cut off Grant's supplies. The great fall in the Mississippi river, 28 feet below high water mark, afforded great facilities to these operations. The narrowness of the stream forced passing vessels to come with easy range of the shore batteries, while the river had sunk so low that the attacking parties could not be reached by the enemy's gunboats.

The garrisons of Port Hudson and Vicksburg are both well provided and in fine spirits, each uneasy about the fate of the other, but entirely confident in their own situation. They have abundant supplies. News has been received from Vicksburg up to Saturday night. Grant's army is undoubtedly suffering for want of water, and suffering more from being obliged to drink the water of the Big Black, which is very unwholesome. As our informant says, General Johnston is in no hurry to move, for this among other reasons, that he does not like to interfere with the action of the waters. He in regular communication with the West of the Mississippi, and all are working to a common end—the starvation of the enemy, the raising of the siege, and the capture of as many as possible when he begins to move off.

Louisiana has been abandoned by the enemy, and there are no Yankee troops except about Donaldsonville. General Norton with seven thousand men is at Franklin, St. Mary's Parish. To their retreat the Yankees carried off mules and destroyed many wagons. But most of the negroes have been recaptured and are being sent back to their owners.

The Red river is free of Yankee vessels. Communication between the east and west banks of the Mississippi at Natchez and many other places was constant and uninterrupted. The enemy's gunboats are powerless to prevent it. Ten thousand head of cattle were on their way to this side and have probably passed by this time.

The Crescent regiment and the 18th Louisiana regiment, both of which were

formerly stationed near Mobile, are at Bayou La Motte, sixteen miles below Alexandria.

Gen. Magruder has his eyes fixed on Vicksburg, and is co-operating with his fellow soldiers near the scene of action.

The foregoing facts may be relied on for their general accuracy, and they put a new face on the great campaign in the Valley. Pemberton and Gardner—shot up in their strongholds, with plenty to eat and drink, and ample powder, and ball for the entertainment of the enemy—duty and laugh at the hosts who are scowling and digging outside of the works. While Grant sits down quietly—that is, as quietly as Big Black water and the sun and mosquitoes will permit—to starve out Pemberton, Kirby Smith, Price and Taylor are arranging little details to starve him out, and compel him to abandon his unshakably locality.

Once again, our climate comes to our aid. The rivers have fallen with unprecedented rapidity and the enemy's vessels, stranded on sand-banks, are heavy spots on the picturesque scenes of the great river. If Grant is forced to retreat, many of the vessels of the Yankee fleet between Vicksburg and Port Hudson must be lost. When scarcity, bad water, malaria and deporalization have done their work upon Grant's hosts, Johnston's opportunity will have arrived and we have strong hopes that a concerted attack between him and Pemberton will result in realizing one of those "pulverizing" military operations of which we read so much in Northern papers.

We think the "situation" greatly relieved, and we certainly "breathe freer," and we can now await events with more becoming patience.

Mobile Reg., 17th.

LATEST NEWS.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, June 18.

Passengers by the Central train this evening bring but little additional news from Winchester. The number of Yankee prisoners taken by Ewell is fully 7,000 and from 2,000 to 3,000 horses and an immense number of wagons.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Yankees have entirely disappeared from Stafford county, (opposite Fredericksburg.)

The buildings at Aquia Creek were not destroyed.

The citizens of Fredericksburg, so long exiled, are preparing to re-occupy their homes.

A lady from Northern Va., now in Richmond, states that before the capture of Winchester, Milroy notified the commander of the rebel army that he would burn the town if an attempt was made to storm his position. Ewell, replying that the town was burned he would burn the town if captured.

It is reported that Ewell has taken Harper's Ferry with immense stores and is now en route to Frederick City, Maryland.

A heavy explosion was heard to day in the direction of Aquia Creek. It is thought the enemy are blowing up the wharves and building at that point.

The poor people of Fredericksburg are reaping a rich harvest of the spoils of the enemy's deserted camp at Stafford.

RICHMOND, June 19.

The late apprehension of a drought in this vicinity has been relieved by a copious and refreshing rain last night.

It is reported that the wife of General Milroy was captured on Sunday at Martinsburg.

The Sentinel of this city says it has received a number of communications indignantly denying that our cavalry were surprised at Brandy Station.

From Mississippi.

Another Furious Assault on Vicksburg.

Enemy Repulsed and Routed.

THEIR LOSS ESTIMATED AT TEN THOUSAND.

JACKSON, June 10.

On Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, the enemy made another furious assault on our lines in the rear of Vicksburg. The action lasted until 10 a. m. and ended in the total rout of the enemy. The enemy from the neighborhood report that the fire of musketry exceeded anything ever heard. The loss of the enemy was heavier than in any other attack. Nothing whatever is known in regard to our loss, but it is certain that another great victory has been gained.

JACKSON, June 23.

A special correspondent of the Jackson Mississippiian estimates the loss of the enemy on Saturday at 10,000. He also states the enemy are throwing pontoon bridges across Big Black—between the railroad bridge and Baldwin's Ferry near Warrenton.

It is reported that our forces have taken Union Bluffs on the Yazoo river.

RICHMOND, June 22.

Official dispatches state that Gen. Kirby Smith is at Milliken's Bend.

A letter from Gen. Lee, dated Friday, states that portions of Stuart's command have had several engagements

with the enemy's cavalry, all resulting successfully to our side.

HARRISBURG, June 18.

Confederate forces are north of Green-castle. Six regiments of mounted infantry are encamped at Williamsport, north of the Potomac. Four regiments are at Hagerstown, mostly cavalry; 8 miles below Chambersburg. A portion of the Confederate cavalry are at Monticello, going to Hancock. The Confederate are paroling all citizens fresh troops are arriving at Harrisburg but not so rapidly as the State authorities wish.

Stuart's cavalry occupied Littleton 10 days, ten miles from Gettysburg. Farmers in the Valley are sending their horses and cattle to the mountains.

KNOXVILLE, June 22.

Some raiders left here on Saturday at 10 o'clock and reached Strawberry Point at 5 p. m. After a brisk fire of half an hour our troops were captured. The enemy paroled 130 prisoners, burnt the bridge, depot buildings and three or four private dwellings and rifled others.

Nashville papers of the 10th have been received.

The New York Times of the 18th says that Lee's army, 90,000 strong, is marching Northward. Hooker's army is also marching on to prevent the advance.

The Gov. of Ohio calls for 30,000, and the Gov. of Pennsylvania for 50,000 men to prevent the invasion of those States.

Dates from Washington of the 15th state that Lincoln has issued a proclamation for 100,000 men to repel the invasion of Maryland, Northern Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Harrisburg dispatches state that dis- tance from Chambersburg, and Tagerstown say that the rebel cavalry were at Perryville, and Martinsburg on the 14th. Hard fighting was then going on. The Rebels had driven Reynolds from Perryville, and were advancing on the Capital town and cities throughout Pennsylvania, which were in danger.

Later private dispatches state that on the 16th the rebels were at Chambersburg in force. The Federals were removing the railroad machinery, stock and stores, and the greatest excitement and alarm prevailed.

OBITUARY.

KILLED.—On the battlefield of Salem Clay, near Fredericksburg, Va., May 31, 1863, Addison Landrum in his 26th year, leaving aged parents, two sisters and two brothers behind to mourn his loss. The deceased was a native of North Carolina, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and promising young man—had just set out in the world for himself, in prime of manhood, when the war broke out. Feeling it his duty, like many others, to serve his country in its struggle, he joined Capt. E. Woodruff's company (D) 10th Ala. Regt. and went to Virginia to share the hardships of a soldier. He was well beloved as a citizen, and as a soldier, the whole company banded to mourn his loss. The deceased was a good natured man. The writer being one of his unit, never knew him to shrink or murmur at any duty, and he was always ready and willing, with alacrity, to do his tour. Moreover, he was kind and attentive to the sick; when in want of things was too much to do for them in his power.

The deceased had been a member of the Baptist church several years, and professed to be a faithful follower of his Redeemer. A few weeks previous to his death he expressed himself to a friend "that he was greatly attached to his father's family, and more especially to his dear mother, and that he would like to see them one more; but, if it was God's will that he should not, he had no fears of death; and expressed a great hope in Christ." It is hoped that his spirit now reigns in eternal bliss and glory, where there is no more parting of relatives and friends, and where there is no war or rumors of war, but one everlasting day of joy and peace. Weep no longer parents, brothers and sisters; he died in a noble cause—fell like a gallant hero at his post, integrity and valorously, fighting in defense of his country. God saw fit to take him to his eternal home—sooner or later we shall all have to follow.

THE obituary notice of Z. M. Pirkle will be published next week.

STOP THE THIEVES.

6100 REWARD.

TWO young men, about 20 years of age, near Louisa, Randolph county on the night of the 23d June.

One of the men called his name Crenshaw, and the other Mays, alias Lowery. The first man has dark hair and skin, and the other light hair and fair skin.

One of the men is of a blackish brown, blaze in her face, one eye out, 12 or 13 years old. The other a Filly, 4 years old, a light bay, round bodied.

The above reward will be given for the man and thieves, or \$50 for the man alone, if they are brought in.

W. D. SENONCH.

STOCK HOLDERS' CONVENTION AT SHELBY SPRINGS.

ON Wednesday, the 8th day of July at the Shelby Springs, the Stock Holders of the Ala. & Tenn. Rivers Rail Road company, will hold their annual convention for the purpose of electing officers, receiving a report of the operations of the road for the last twelve months, and transacting other important business. The stock of every one should be represented. Twelve months ago, for want of representation of a majority of the stock, there was no convention held, and therefore no officers elected. All those who own or control stock are earnestly requested to attend the Convention of and in their proxies. A letter held, a collection on the 23d of July will work a serious injury to the company. Then let every one who cannot attend in person sign a proxy and let some one represent their stock.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of C. L. Morgan, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 23d day of June, 1863, by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law; or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

CYNTHIA A. SHERIDAN, Adm.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 10, 1863.

The President of the Confederate States has made a requisition on the State of Alabama, for seven thousand troops, for six months service from the 1st day of August next. These troops will be mustered into the service of the Confederate States, but held for local defense within the limits of this State. If not promptly raised by voluntary enlistments under the Act of Congress—To provide for local defense and special service, approved August 21st, 1861—which is hereby annexed—they will be immediately drafted from the body of the Militia. Orders to the commanding officers of Divisions and Brigades are now being prepared, directing the enforcement of draft, unless the volunteer companies are raised and tendered on or before the 25th day of July next.

The advantages of organizations, under the act of Congress, mentioned, are so manifest, that I cannot doubt that the troops will be promptly tendered under the Act. These advantages are—that the companies will elect their own officers—and as the efficiency of the companies will depend much upon the skill of their officers, this important point may be secured, by selections of commanders from those in the State who have acquired experience in the service. After organization and muster into service, they will be permitted to remain at home, engaged in their usual avocations and will be called out by the President only in case of need, to defend their own State from invasion. They will be subsisted and paid by the Confederate Government, while in actual service. In such cases, the companies will be exempted from the usual military discipline, and will be subject to no further call as emergencies may demand. The muster rolls will set forth, distinctly, the special service of local defense, within the State of Alabama, and subject, for a period of six months, to the orders of the President for that purpose.

To encourage the most rapid organizations, I have divided the State into three military divisions—Northern, Middle and Southern.

The Northern Division embraces the following brigades and counties: 1st, Madison; 3d, Jefferson and St. Clair; 4th, Franklin and Lawrence; 10th, Jackson; 12th, Blount and Morgan; 16th, Calhoun, Randolph and Talladega; 19th, Fayette, Mariott, Walker and Winston; 18th, Cherokee, DeKalb and Marshall.

The Middle Division embraces the following brigades and counties: 1st, Madison; 3d, Jefferson and St. Clair; 4th, Franklin and Lawrence; 10th, Jackson; 12th, Blount and Morgan; 16th, Calhoun, Randolph and Talladega; 19th, Fayette, Mariott, Walker and Winston; 18th, Cherokee, DeKalb and Marshall.

The Southern Division embraces the following brigades and counties: 1st, Madison; 3d, Jefferson and St. Clair; 4th, Franklin and Lawrence; 10th, Jackson; 12th, Blount and Morgan; 16th, Calhoun, Randolph and Talladega; 19th, Fayette, Mariott, Walker and Winston; 18th, Cherokee, DeKalb and Marshall.

The companies formed within these several Divisions may, if they see fit, limit their service to the counties comprising the divisions in which they are raised, subject, however, to the condition that, in case of emergency, they may be ordered into either of the other divisions. They will be accepted as infantry or mounted men, and will be organized into battalions or regiments before or after muster into Confederate service; or before, the men will elect their field officers, and if after the muster, the field officers will be appointed by the President. It will thus be seen that every possible facility is afforded for volunteer organizations for home defense.

Should the volunteer companies not be promptly raised, such failure will force the necessity of a draft from the Militia; to be mustered at once into the Confederate service, and subject to be ordered by the President into any campaign in any portions of the State he may determine, and for the period of six months.

But State pride and the material interest of society alike forbid a resort to the draft for the first time in Alabama, and the proud spirit of her people should urge them to respond, without delay, by volunteer enlistment.

As a similar demand has been made upon other States, it will not be in the power of the Confederacy to arm all of the troops, and it is therefore expected that each volunteer who can command serviceable arms will provide them.

The War Department will do everything in its power to supply deficiencies. Each company must contain one Captain, one first and two second lieutenants, five Sergeants, four Corporals, and not less than sixty-four privates.

But few companies of State Guards have been tendered under my Proclamation of 23d December last. All members of such organizations, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who are liable to militia duty, will be subject to draft unless they volunteer in companies under the act of Congress heretofore mentioned; and no other company of "State Guards" will be accepted unless it contains the requisite number of men not liable to the draft. It is earnestly hoped, however, that these organizations may proceed, and that all our population able to bear arms may unite in some of the organizations now called for, so as to secure the most efficient protection to the State.

Fellow Citizens of Alabama! Need I again appeal to you to organize for the

defense of your State and people? Need I again appeal to you to be ready to meet and resist any attempt to do who is now preparing to assault your peaceable citizens, to destroy your property, and to drive you from your homes? The only way to secure the State, when or where he may strike, is to be ready. The only way to secure the State, when or where he may strike, is to be ready. The only way to secure the State, when or where he may strike, is to be ready.

JOHN GILL SHORTER, Governor.

P. H. BRITTON, Secretary of State.

AN ACT.

TO PROVIDE FOR LOCAL DEFENSE AND SPECIAL SERVICE.

SEC. 1. The Confederate States of America enact, that the President be and he is hereby authorized, to accept the services of volunteers, of such kind, and in such proportion, as he may deem expedient, to serve for such time as he may prescribe, for the defense of exposed places or localities, or such special service as he may deem expedient.

SEC. 2. And such forces shall be mustered into the service of the Confederate States for the local defense, or special service aforesaid, the muster roll setting forth distinctly the services to be performed; and the said volunteers shall not be considered in actual service, until thereunto specially ordered by the President. And they shall be entitled to pay or surplus, only for such time as they may be on duty, under the orders of the President, or by his direction.

SEC. 3. Such volunteer forces—when so accepted and ordered into service—shall be organized, in accordance with, and subject to all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the public defense," approved March 6th, 1861, and may be attached to such Divisions, Regiments, Brigades or Battalions as the President may direct; and when not organized into regiments, and Battalions, before being mustered into service, the President shall appoint the field officers of the battalions and regiments, when organized as such by him.

Approved June 21, 1863.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of J. M. Pirkle, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 11th day of April, 1863, by Hon. Alex. Woods, Judge of the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala. Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred; and all persons indebted will please make immediate payment.

JUNE 27. ELIZABETH PIRKLE, Adm.

COMBINED.

Notice of the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 5th day of May, 1863, a Negro man who calls his name

GEORGE

and says he belongs to James Fritchett, of Brantley county, N. C., and ran away from the railroad near Elyton, Ala., sometime in December last. Said Negro is of dark complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds, has a pie bit or cut in his right ear. He had on an old cloth roundabout of brown color, old round topped wool hat, brown jeans pants and vest.

The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property and pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JUNE 27th. J. B. BEECHER, Jailor.

ARREST THE DESERTERS.

DESERTED from the camp at 25th Ala. Regt. near Shelbyville, Tenn., on the 23d inst. Private Geo. W. Abney, aged 41 years, blue eyes, dark hair, six feet two inches high. Wm. S. Abney, aged 32 years, blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion, six feet one inch high. John A. Abney, aged 20 years, blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion, six feet one inch high.

Also four others, who deserted on the 11th inst. to-wit: C. Stevenson, aged 19 years, blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion, six feet high. Robert Wilkerson, aged 41 years, grey eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, five feet 11 inches high. The said deserters live in Bond No. 19, Calhoun county, Ala. Aaron J. Davis, aged 28 years, blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion six feet high. Lewis S. Bennett, aged 27 years, blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion, five feet 9 inches high. The said deserters are in Bond No. 17, Calhoun county, Ala. Currently call upon the Sheriff of the State for 19 and 17 to arrest the said deserters, that they may be brought to justice and the country saved from disgrace.

They are all members of Co. J. 20th Ala. Regt.

W. P. HOWELL, Capt.

SALT AND TOBACCO.

L. L. & S. S. S. have for sale 125,000 lbs. of Virginia Salt. The Governor has been, and is doing all that he can do to save your full supply of meat, but cannot possibly fill the demand. Apply 8000 and purchase at cheap prices.

We also have a large and select lot of Virginia Tobacco (choice brands) for sale at wholesale or retail prices. Now is the time for lovers of the Weed to supply themselves.

JUNE 27th. L. L. & S. S. S.

Gadsden, Ala., June 30, 1863.